Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1367.] WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1797. [VOLUME XI.

This Day is Publiſhed,
By BIOREN AND MADAN,
And to be Sold at their Printing-Office, in Dock-ſtreet; by M. Carey, No. 118, Market-ſtreet; Thomas Bradford, No. 8, South Front-ſtreet, and George Douglaſs, No. 2, South Third-ſtreet,
(Price, neatly bound, two dollars)
AN ENQUIRY
Concerning POLITICAL JUSTICE,
And its Influence on Morals and Happineſs,
By WILLIAM GODWIN.

THE reputation of this work is already well eſtabliſhed in Europe—It is hardly neceſſary for an American editor to ſay more than barely to mention, that the Enquiry concerning Politieal Juſtiee has ever ſince its publ ication been a favorite performance with the friends of republican government. The ſtile is pure, nervous, and claſſical; the ideas are ſtrongly marked by an original vein of thinking; and, amongſt a multitude of other juſt and ſtriking paſſages, the author's delineation of the peculiar infelicities inſeparable from the condition of a King, may be pointed out as a moſt maſterly ſpecimen of philoſophical diſquiſition. The lateſt London edition of this work ſells in this city at four dollars and an half.

January 24 d3taw2w

This Day is Publiſhed,
PORCUPINE'S
POLITICAL CENSOR,
FOR DECEMBER, 1796.
CONTAINING
Remarks on the Debates in Congreſs, particularly on the timidity diſcovered by the Houſe of Repreſentatives in their language towards the inſolent French.
ALSO,
A LETTER to the infamous TOM PAINE,
In anſwer to his brutal attack on the character and conduct of General Waſhington.

January 24.

MRS. GRATTAN

Reſpectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that on Tueſday the 10th day of January, ſhe propoſes opening, at No. 39, North Sixth-ſtreet,

A Linen and Muſlin Warehouſe.

Book Muſlins, from 6/3 to 12/11 per yard
Jaconet ditto, from 8/8 to 9/8 per yard
Striped ditto, from 7/10 to 10/10 per yard
Fine Coſſaes
Tambour'd Book Muſlins, from 13/9 to 21/ per yard
India Muſlin, from 11/3 to 15/ per yard
Sheeting Muſlin
Jaconet muſlin Handkerchiefs, from 4/3 to 6/ per hdkf.
Book muſlin Handkerchiefs from 5/3 to 10/6 per hdkf.
Muſlin color'd and border'd Handkerchiefs
Dacca Handkerchiefs
Tambour'd Cravats from 10/8 to 11/11
Pocket Handkerchiefs
Cambric, from 11/3 to 16/3 per yard
Table Cloths
Huckabuck Towelling
Women's Cotton Hoſe, from 6/8 to 13/ per pair
Dimity from 5/10 to 6/11
Men's Silk Hoſe
Tambour'd muſlin Handkerchiefs from 11/11 to 13/3
Iriſh linens for Gentlemen's Shirts, from 5/5 to 9/7
And a variety of other articles.

N. B. Orders received for all kinds of ready made Linen, Gentlemen's Shirts, ruffled or plain, Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Houſhold Linen, &c. &c.

A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 3 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto, 4 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 5 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 6 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and marked, 5 1-2 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 dollars.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 dollars.
A full ruffled ditto 7 1-2.
A plain ſhirt, made and mark'd, 6 1-2 dollars.
A very fine ruffled ditto 8 dollars.
Linen included.

January 13. §

Particular Teneriffe Wine.

50 Quarter-caſks Particular Teneriffe WINE,
Of a ſuperior quality,
For Sale by
A. Marple & Iſrael W. Morris,
No. 60, Dock-ſtreet.

January 12 tts6

Clocks and Watches.
LESLIE AND PRICE,
No. 79, MARKET STREET, *PHILADELPHIA,*
HAVE IMPORTED, by the late arrivals from London, a large aſſortment of *WARRANTED WATCHES*, conſiſting of horizontal, capp'd and jewel'd Gold Watches, with ſeconds, of ſuperior workmanſhip and elegance; alſo capp'd and jewel'd and plain Gold Watches; capp'd & jewell'd, capp'd, ſeconds, day of the month, and plain Silver Watches; eight day & chamber Clocks; elegant French Clocks with marble frames; eight day and thirty hour, braſs works, &c.

Decembet 22, 1796. d2m

For Sale,
By George Deſchamps, No. 91,
NORTH SIXTH-STREET,
Nova-Scotia Prime Salmon, in barrels and half barrels
Ditto Herring and Mackarel.
Smoaked Herring in barrels and kegs
Ditto Salmon, by the dozen or ſingle one
Dry Codfiſh, from one to fifty kentals
Fine and coarſe Salt
Nova-Scotia and French Plaſter of Paris, in the ſtone and ground, for manure and ſtucco-work

December 1 §tf

A Quantity of Brandy,

FIRST & 2d proof,
Gin, of 4th proof, in pipes
Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof, in Hhds
Old Hock, in caſes of 40 dozen each
Glaſs Tumblers, in pints and half-pints
Window Glaſs, in boxes, of different ſizes
Hazlenuts, in ſacks
Whiting, Copperas, White Lead & Spaniſh Brown } in hhds

For Sale by PETER BLIGHT.

January 4 §

NOTICE.

Perſons having Goods on board the Ship Perſeverance, James Williamſon, maſter, bound from Hamburg to this Port, and lately put into New-York, where the Veſſel is diſcharging, will pleaſe apply to
THOMAS and JOHN KETLAND.

Philadelphia, Jan. 21, 1797. tf

A Pocket-Book.

LEFT, yeſterday morning, at, or LOST coming from the lower ferry inn to Philadelphia, a Red Morocco Pocket-Book, containing one ten dollar bank note, ſundry papers, letters, inſtruments, and two promiſſory notes, drawn by C. Jackſon & Co. dated 1ſt Novembrr, 1796, at 120 days, for 505 dollars each, and indorſed by the perſon in whoſe favor they are drawn. Any one who will deliver the book with the papers, letters and notes, to the printer hereof, ſhall have the money for their trouble, without any queſtions aſked.

N. B. The papers can be of no uſe to any one but the owner, the means of negociating them being ſtopped.

January 23 3

The Stockholders of the Pennſylvania Population Company

Are requeſted to meet at the Company's Office, No. 53, North Fourth-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 1ſt of February next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration the proceedings of the Company, and of making further aſſeſſments on the ſhares, in order to defray the expences of the Company agreeable to the 20th, Article of the Conſtitution.

By order of the Board.
SOLOMON MARACHE, Secretary.

January, 23d, 1797. dtFeb.1.

Women's Cloaks.

GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, South Third-ſtreet,
Has juſt received, per Eagle, Capt. Foſdick, via London, an aſſortment of
Scarlet, Drab, Purple and Pearl } Cloaks trimmed with fur and ermine.

December 15. §

Cheap French China.

THE ſubſcribers finding it impoſſible to ſupply their ſtore with any more China from France, the prices being too immoderate in the manufactories, give notice that they will ſell at prime coſt the remaining ſtock on hand, conſiſting of
Deſſert Setts,
Tea-Table Setts
Separate Cups and Saucers
Groupes and Figures
Alabaſter Vaſes
Looking Glaſſes, in gilt frames,
Beſides India Japan'd Toilet Deſks, Chairs, Tables nad Quadrille Boxes. PASQUIER & Co.
No. 91, South Second-ſtreet.

December 5th. tt

☞ *NOTICE.*

THE Sales of LANDS of the United States, in the North-Weſtern Territory, heretofore advertiſed in the ſeveral public papers, will commence this evening, at the City Tavern——to be continued from day to day, 'till the tenth of February next, if not ſooner ſold.

January 4 §

Public Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the judges of the Supreme Court of this ſtate, to ſupply the defect in my Title to a lot of ground, ſituate on the Weſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, containing in breadth 20 feet, and in length 56 feet, bounded Northward and Weſtward, by ground of the ſubſcriber, Southward by ground of Edward Shippen, and Eaſtward by Fourth-ſtreet, occaſioned by the loſs of a deed from Timothy Harrington, John Lewis and James Walton, by their attorney Robert Mollyneux—All perſons concerned, are required to appear before two of the juſtices of the ſaid court, at the houſe of Thomas M'Kean, eſq. the Chief Juſtice of the ſtate, on the 30th inſt. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to make their anſwer to the bill of the ſubſcriber, filed in the office of Edward Burd, eſq. Prothonotary of the ſaid court.

WILLIAM SHIPPEN, jun.

Philadelphia, January 6th, 1797. dt30th

Waſhington Lottery.

TICKETS, warranted undrawn, may be purchaſed or exchanged for prizes, at the Office, No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet, where a correct Numerical Book is kept for public inſpection. Alſo Canal Lottery Tickets for ſale or exchanged for prizes drawn in the Waſhington Lottery, of which the 54th and 55th days returns are received.

☞ The Buſineſs of a Broker carried on as uſual.

January 12. ttstf

SALT PETRE.

A large quantity of Double-Refined Salt Petre for ſale at No. 25, South Third-ſtreet.

November 5.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

At the Bank of the United States, Joſeph Higbee's Note, dated 29th December laſt, for twelve hundred dollars, payable at 60 days to Nathaniel Lewis & Son. Whoever may find the ſame will pleaſe return it to ſaid Bank, or to the ſubſcribers, who will allow a reward.

Payment being barred, it cannot be of uſe to any other perſon. NATHANIEL LEWIS & SON.

January 5. J. 21, 3t

For Sale,
Two Convenient BRICK HOUSES,

Three ſtories high, 16 feet front, and 40 feet deep each, and adjoining; ſituated on the eaſt ſide of Front, between Race and Vine-ſtreets; Nos. 161 and 163.

They will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, either ſeparately or together. Apply to
JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

January 13 d2w

A CARD.

If Monſieur G. H. SÖHLE,

Who left Bordeaux the 20th June laſt, and arrived at Boſton about the middle of Auguſt, in the ſchooner Jane, is in Philadelphia, he is requeſted to call on Joſeph Anthony & Co. No. 5, Cheſnut-ſtreet, who will give him ſome information of importance.

December 24, 1796. §

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,
HIGH-STREET,
Has received by the late arrivals,
A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of
Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,
Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;
Amongſt which are
Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

For Sale,
By the Subſcribers—In PENN-STREET,
65 Pipes Excellent Madeira Wine,
Imported by the Eagle.
WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

Nov. 30 w&f

FOR SALE,
THE SHIP MARY,
SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,
Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to
JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will tak freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 31. d

For Sligo and Killibegs,
The American Ship NANCY,
Cuthbert Riggs, maſter.
Will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage apply to
William Bell;
Who has for ſale,
4 Trunks Printed Cottons, well aſſorted
3 Bales Iriſh Flannels, and 2 boxes Linens
25 Pipes Brandy
Madeira Wine; Indigo. Ruſſia Matts.
Alſo,
A few barrels Prime IRISH BEEF, PORK, OATMEAL, &c.

November 11, 1796, mwſtf

For Sale, or Charter,

The Ship *DIANA,*
SAMUEL PILE, Maſter,
Burthen 205 47-95 tons regiſter, built in Philadelphia in the year 1792, of live oak and red cedar, and was ſheathed 13 months ago, ſhe has juſt had a compleat out-fit, and may be ſent to ſea at a very trifling expence.
For terms apply to
Philip Nicklin & Co.
Who have for ſale on board ſaid veſſel,
27 caſks of fine yellow paint.
9 boxes and 12 bundles of writing ſlates.
1 box ink ſtands and note preſſes.
14 bales of ſail canvaſs.
And on hand,
Imperial, Hyſon, and, Souchong } TEAS.
40,000 pieces Nankeens of the firſt quality.
19 tubs Quickſilver.
2 cheſts Bandanno handkerchiefs.
A few cheſts Manchester goods well aſſorted in Corduroys, thickſets, Ginghams, Muſlinets, Dimities, &c.
3 boxes black ſewing ſilk.
180 crates Queens ware well aſſorted.
10 tons ſheet lead.
Nails aſſorted, flat and ſharp points.
London Particular, London Market, New-York Market, } Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads.
40 pipes and 10 hogſheads Teneriffe wine.
8 tierces Snake Root.
230 logs Mahogany.

Nov. 7. tth&ſtf

PROPOSALS,
For carrying the Mails of the UNITED STATES,
On the following Poſt Roads, will be received until the firſt day of March next inclusive:

1. From Charleſton, S. C. by Jackſonboro' and Cooſahatchy, to Savannah, twice a week. Receive the Mail at Charleſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Savannah the next Friday and Monday, by 8 A. M. *Returning*, receive the Mail at Savannah every Saturday, by 6, P. M. and Wedneſday by 6, A. M. and deliver it at Charleſton the next Tueſday and Friday by noon.

Propoſals for this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Savannah.

2. From Cooſahatchy to Beaufort once a week—Receive the mail at Cooſahatchy every Thurſday by 6, P. M. and deliver it at Beaufort by noon on Friday. *Returning*, leave Beaufort every Friday by 3, P. M. and arrive at Cooſahatchy on Saturday by 8, A. M.

Propoſals for carrying the mail on this route will be received by the poſt-maſter at Beaufort.

Note 1. The Poſt-maſter General may alter the times for the arrival and departure of the mails at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

Note 2. For every hours delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed by contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar, and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

Note 3. Should any perſon making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate the alteration deſired and the price he will carry the mail for with and without ſuch alteration.

Note 4. The contracts are to be in operation on the firſt day of April next and to continue until the 30th of September in the year 1800.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Poſt Maſter General.

General Poſt Office, Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1796.
Jan. 16. d6w.

New-Theatre.

The Managers reſpectfully inform the public, that on account of the extenſive preparations for the Hiſtorical Play of COLUMBUS, or A WORLD DISCOVERED, there will be no performance at the New Theatre until Monday the 30th inſt. when the above piece will be produced, with new Scenery, Machinery, Dreſſes and Decorations.

January 24.

Freſh Garden, Graſs and Flower-Seeds, Roots, &c. &c.

This day landing from the ſhip Eagle, captain Foſdick, from London,
And FOR SALE by
GOLDTHWAIT & MOORE,
Corner of Walnut and Second-ſtreets,
A moſt capital and extenſive Aſſortment of
GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER-SEEDS, ROOTS, &c. &c.
Among which are,

Five kinds	Aſparagus	Three kinds	Creſſes
Four	Berecole	Twelve	Onion
Twenty-five	Beans	Thirteen	Radiſh
Six	Beets	Fifteen	Turnip
Eleven	Brocoli	Fifteen	Peas
Twenty-ſix	Cabbage	Six	Savoy
Six	Carrot	Four	Parſnip
Three	Cauliflower	Twenty-three	Melon
Five	Celery	Twenty-one	Lettuce
Ten	Cucumber,		

Common and lemon Thyme
Curled leaf and ſprigged Parſley
Pot Marygold, Pot Marjorum
Balm, Thyme, Mangel Wurtzel,
Leek, Kail, Shallots
Rape Seed, Rye Graſs, Saint Foin, Lucerne
Red and white Clover, Timothy, &c. &c.
With a curious collection of the moſt eſteemed
FLOWER-SEEDS and ROOTS,
Being the moſt extenſive ever imported into this city.
The above are from a capital Seedſman in London, and are warranted freſh and good.
Printed catalogues may be had by applying as above.

Dec. 17 §

FOR SALE,
At Whiteſides' Tea Ware-Houſe,
No. 99, North Second Street.
Imperial, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, } Freſh Teas. { Hyſon Skin, Souchong, Bohea

Dec. 9. 3taw3m.

In order to comply with contracts, I will ſell, for approved bonds, on 3 equal annual payments,
A Square of LOTS,

At the upper end of Frederickſburg, beginning oppoſite to the lower corner of Doctor Wellford's, on Caroline-ſtreet, and running up to the croſs ſtreet leading to Fitzhugh's ferry, and from thence back to Sophia-ſtreet. This ſquare I have laid off into 24 lots, 27 and an half feet front, and 122 back, 12 on Caroline-ſtreet, and 12 on Sophia-ſtreet. Nine of thoſe on Caroline-ſtreet I have leaſed on an annual ground rent of 8 and 10 pounds, to the amount of 74 pounds, and the vacant lots a purchaſer could enhance the value of by building ſmall houſes, which will as readily procure tenants as pots or goards will Martins in the ſpring, and yield a greater profit in proportion to their coſt than large buildings. Thoſe who incline to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to
HENRY FITZHUGH.

Bell-Air, Dec. 8, 1796. 7thJ.d4w

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to aſcertain, whether a certain EDWARD NEVILL, by trade a Stone-Cutter, or Brick-Layer, who quitted Ireland in 1783, or 1784, and came into this Country, ('tis ſuppoſed to Philadelphia) about four years ſince, be living or dead. As this intelligence is of the higheſt importance, it will be thankfully received, by GEO. DAVIS,
No. 313, High-ſtreet

December 31. w & ſ 1m

Bank of Pennſylvania,

January 4, 1797.

At a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of ſixteen dollars on each ſhare was declared for the laſt 6 months, which will be paid to the Stockholders after the 14th inſt.

JONATHAN SMITH, Caſhier.

Jan. 3. dtf.

Hibernian Society.

Such of the Members of this ſociety as are entitled to Diplomas, are requeſted to apply for them to
Mr. Hugh Holmes, Vice-Preſident;
Mr. David M'Cormick, Treaſurer;
Mr. Robert H. Drinker, Counſellor;
Mr. Joſeph Brown;
Mr. Edward Fox;
Or to MATHEW CAREY, Sec.

Philad. Jan. 21, 1797. taw6t

Le Breton,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

Pupil of the celebrated Mr. Dubois, late Dentiſt to the King and Royal Family of France, member of the College and Academy of Surgeons at Paris,
Keeps a complete aſſortment of every thing neceſſary to be uſed for the
Preſervation of the Mouth and Teeth.

Patent Minoral Teeth, and Human & Ivory Teeth; Dentrifice in powder; Opiate; excellent Elixir for ſweetening the mouth and preſerving the teeth—he alſo furniſhes Bruſhes and ſoft Sponges.

* * He lives in Cheſnut-ſtreet, No. 135, above Fourth-ſtreet.

November 26. tts

The Elephant,

Now exhibited, was bought for Ten Thouſand Dollars.

He is 3 years old, 6 feet high, growing to 18 feet.

He eats 150 weight a-day, and drinks a barrel of water; he has drank ſome days forty bottles of porter, drawing the corks with his trunk.

He is perfectly inoffenſive; travels looſe, at the rate of five miles an hour, and is the greateſt curioſity ever brought to this Continent.

He is to be ſeen 'till the 15th of January, in Market-ſtreet between Third and Fourth-ſtreets, at a quarter of a dollar, that every one may ſee him—after which time the former price of half a dollar will be reſumed.

He will leave Philadelphia as ſoon as the weather will permit.

December 31 d

DOCUMENTS

Which accompanied the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States to both Houſes of Congreſs, January 19, 1797.

Letter to Mr. Pinckney, Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic. Continued.

In his letter of the 3d of June 1796, which you will find among the papers reſpecting the Caſſius, Mr. Adet mentioned the affair of the Favorite at New-York; and intimated an idea that the Executive might, in like manner, cauſe the proſecution againſt le Caſſius to ceaſe. But the proceedings in the caſe of the Favorite were wholly in the hands of the executive officers, who were under the Preſident's immediate controul, and to whom, on evidence ſatisfactory to the Executive, orders were given to diſcontinue the proceſs. In this affair of the Favorite, we are fortunate in finding one caſe in which Mr. Adet (contrary to his aſſertion in his note of November 15th) acknowledges that juſtice was done by our government. You will obſerve in Mr. Fauchet's letter of the 23d of September 1794, a very formidable complaint in this affair of the Favorite; That it was pretended that a privateer, fitted for a cruiſe, had depoſited arms on board her, and that this pretext was uſed for viſiting and pillaging her: That ſhe was a ſhip of war of the Republic, then ſerving as a ſtore ſhip until ſhe could be repaired: That the ſovereignty of France was violated, and her flag inſulted. Yet by the letter of John Lamb, eſquire, collector of the port of New-York, of the 22d of November 1794, you will ſee that at the time the ſeizure was made of the ſuſpected articles on board the Favorite, "ſhe having been totally diſmantled, her crew "ſent on board other ſhips of war, and her ſails, "rigging, and other materials, ſold at public auc- "tion, ſhe was conſidered as a *hulk*; otherwiſe the "event would not have taken place." The collector further declares that the charge of pulling down the national flag and hoiſting another in its place, was groundleſs.

Theſe are all the caſes expreſsly mentioned by Mr. Adet, in which French privateers and their prizes have been brought under the cognizance of our courts of juſtice; and all, therefore, to which an anſwer can be directed. Had he cited the other caſes, which he ſays would fill a volume, we have no doubt that there would be found in them, as in thoſe which have been mentioned, abundant reaſon to juſtify the government and the tribunals.

Mr. Adet's complaints are not confined to imputations of injuſtice experienced, by French privateers and their prizes, from our courts:

1ſt "He proteſts againſt the violation of the "17th article of the treaty, in contempt of which "the American tribunals *have taken cognizance* "of the validity of prizes made by French ſhips "of war or privateers, under pretext of original "armament or augmentation of armament in the "United States; or of capture within their line "of juriſdiction."* But his predeceſſor, Mr. Fauchet, after ſaying that our admiralty courts interfered in prize cauſes on the ground of "ſeizure "within the juriſdictional line of the United States, "or of armament or augmentation of armament of "the capturing veſſels in their ports," immediately adds "On this ſubject, ſir, you requeſt me to ſpe- "cify to you a circumſtance, in which a prize was "arreſted, which did not come under that denomi- "nation, and you take the trouble to eſtabliſh that "they have a right to interfere in every caſe that "can be brought under thoſe heads. In the firſt "place, ſir, *I never have, at leaſt to my recollection, "conteſted the right of your courts, or of the govern- "ment, to interfere in matters of the nature of thoſe "you mention*: but I complain of the *facility* with "which prizes have been thrown into thoſe two "claſſes, which do not belong to them." He then ſays that he could cite a great number of affairs to which he alludes: but contents himſelf with mentioning only two. The firſt is the caſe of Talbot, of which I have already given ſome details, and which, with the docu. ments referred to, will ſhew this to have been an unfortunate inſtance to ſupport his complaint. The other is that of the prizes of the Citizen of Marſeilles, alſo already mentioned, and which will not juſtify a complaint; for although the final deciſion was in favor of the privateer, yet the ſentence of the diſtrict court was not reverſed in the circuit court but upon the introduction of *new teſtimony*: and the ſupreme court allowed no damages, becauſe the teſtimony was ſo ambiguous as to juſtify the appeal.

But quitting the contradictory declarations of the French miniſters; and referring you to the letter dated Auguſt †16, 1793, from the Secretary of State to our Miniſter at Paris (which has been publiſhed) for the reaſoning of our government on this ſubject, and the demonſtration of their right and duty as a neutral power, to prohibit any of the belligerent powers arming their veſſels in our ports, conſequently to reſtore to their proper owners prizes taken and brought in by veſſels ſo unlawfully armed, or when taken within our line of juriſdiction, I will only add here—That the principles of the rulrs on this ſubject firſt adopted by the Preſident on the moſt mature deliberation received afterwards the ſanction of Congreſs, by their act of the 5th of June 1794, and of the Judges in all their judicial proceedings, in the prize cauſes in queſtion. If then the 17th article of the French treaty has been violated, the Executive, the Legiſlature and the Judges of the Federal Courts have all deliberately concurred in the violation. This no American citizen will be inclined to believe, and we might ſuppoſe that the conſideration of ſuch concurrence in one opinion would any where produce a pauſe, and ſome diffidence in pronouncing it erroneous. Neither the rules adopted by the Preſident nor the act of congreſs have made a new law reſpecting ſuch prizes: they have only directed the *modes of proceeding to fulfil our neutral duties agreeably to the univerſal law of nations*. The judges have applied this law; but not without due attention to the obligations of our treaties, which they regard as ſupreme laws of the land.

* Letter, June 8, 1795.
† State papers, p. 75.

2. Mr. Adet "proteſts againſt the violation of "the 17th article of the treaty, in contempt of "which Engliſh veſſels, which had made prize on "Frenchmen, have been admitted into the ports of "the United States." The conſtruction of this part of the 17th article for which Mr. Adet, after his predeceſſor Mr. Fauchet, contends, is this—That if a national ſhip of war of the enemies of France has *at any time*, and *in any part of the globe*, made prize of a French veſſel, ſuch ſhip of war is to be allowed no ſhelter or refuge in our ports, unleſs ſhe is driven in through ſtreſs of weather; and then ſhe is to be made to depart as ſoon as poſſible. On the contrary, the conſtruction adopted by the Executive of the United States, and expreſſed in the rules before mentioned, which had been tranſmitted to the collectors in Auguſt 1793, was this—That *privateers* only of the enemies of France were abſolutely excluded from our ports, except as before, when compelled to enter through ſtreſs of weather; purſuant to the 22d article of the treaty; while the *national* ſhips of war of *any other nation* were entitled to an aſylum in our ports, excepting thoſe which ſhould have made prize of the people or property of France, *coming in with their prizes*.

On the 9th of September 1793, the Secretary of State thus expreſſed to the Britiſh miniſter the determination of the Executive.* "*The public ſhips* "*of war* of both nations [French and Engliſh] "enjoy a perfect equality in our ports—1ſt, in caſes of urgent neceſſity—2d, in caſes of comfort "and convenience—& 3d, in the time they chooſe "to continue, and though the admiſſion of *prizes* "and *privateers* of France is *excluſive*, yet it is the "effect of treaty," &c.

In ſupport of our conſtruction of the treaty, it has been obſerved, that "†the firſt part of the "17th article relates to French ſhips of war and "privateers entering our ports *with their prizes*: "the 2d, contraſts the ſituation of the enemies of "France by forbidding ſuch as ſhall have made "prize of the French: intimating from this con- "nection of the two clauſes, that thoſe forbidden, "are thoſe which bring their prizes with them." To theſe obſervations I will add—That if the *literal* conſtruction contended for by the French miniſters were admitted, then although the *public* ſhips of war which *had* made prize of French people or property, would be excluded from our ports, yet the *prizes* of ſuch *public* ſhips might be received, and they might be *ſold* too; for the prohibition in the 22d article of the treaty applies only to *privateers* and *their prizes*; while the government of the United States judged that the 17th article was intended to exclude the *prizes* made on the French by *public* ſhips of war as well as thoſe made by *privateers*; and gave directions accordingly to have them excluded. Further, if it had been intended to exclude from our ports the *public ſhips of war* of the enemies of France, coming *without any prize*, then they would doubtleſs have been comprehended in one proviſion with the *privateers* in the 22d article: for privateers are thereby excluded, whether they came with or without prizes. But *public* ſhips of war are not comprehended, or at all referred to in the 22d article; whence the concluſion is fair, that it was not intended to forbid them coming *alone*; and conſequently that the excluſion provided in the 17th article applies to them only when they would come into our ports *with their prizes*; this laſt clauſe of the ſame article being in its form oppoſed to the firſt clauſe which *admits* the entrance of French ſhips *with their prizes*. Beſides, if a *public ſhip of war* of the enemies of France comes into our ports *without any prize*, how is it to be known whether ſhe has or has not made prize of the people or property of the French? Who is to create a tribunal to inveſtigate and pronounce on the fact? But if ſhe comes *with a prize* the caſe preſents no difficulty; ſhe brings with her the evidence which goes to the excluſion of her and her prize.

I muſt now advert to ſome others of Mr. Adet's charges againſt the government of the United States.

1ſt. "It [the government of the United States] "put in queſtion whether it ſhould execute the "treaties, or receive the agents of the rebel and "proſcribed princes." And is there any thing in this unjuſtifiable or extraordinary? Was it eaſy for a nation diſtant as ours, to obtain promptly ſuch accurate information as would enable it duly to eſtimate the varying condition of France? In 1791 the conſtitution formed by the conſtituent aſſembly was accepted by Louis the 16th; it was notified to the United States in March 1792. Congreſs deſired the Preſident to communicate to the king of the French their congratulation on the occaſion. In Auguſt 1792 the king was ſuſpended. In September royalty was aboliſhed; and in January '93, Louis the 16th tried and condemned by the convention, ſuffered death. Was it eaſy to keep pace with the rapid ſucceſſion of ſuch revolutionary events? And was it unlawful for our government under ſuch circumſtances even to *deliberate?* I do not find that information of the death of the king was received from our miniſter at Paris until May 1ſt, 1793. The news however had previouſly arrived in ſuch manner as to attract the attention of government; for in April the Preſident had determined to receive a miniſter from the French republic. And it is remarkable that this was before he knew that a miniſter had arrived in the United States. This promptitude in deciding a leading queſtion does not bear any ſtrong marks of heſitation. And was there no merit in this ready determination to acknowledge the French republic? Had it been before acknowledged by any power on the globe? How long did *France heſitate* to acknowledge the republic of the United States? A year and a half. And under what circumſtances was the acknowledgment finally made? After the capture of a whole Britiſh army appeared to have eſtabliſhed our independence. But of this more hereafter.—In matters of importance (and what could de more important than the deciſion of a neutral and allied nation on queſtions perhaps involving war or peace?) is it the part of wiſdom to reject all deliberation even on points which do not obviouſly preſent difficulties? Will not prudence dictate to him who is to decide great national queſtions rather to deliberate long than riſk the conſequence of haſty deciſions?

2d. "It made an inſidious proclamation of neutrality."

I have already remarked that this proclamation received the pointed approbation of Congreſs; and I might truly add of the great body of the citizens of the United States. And what was the general object of this proclamation? To preſerve us in a ſtate of *peace*. And have not the miniſters of France declared that their government did not deſire us to enter into the war? And how was peace to be preſerved? By an impartial neutrality. And was it not then the duty of the chief magiſtrate to proclaim this to our citizens, and to inform them what acts would be deemed departures from their neutral duties? This was done by the proclamation. It declared it to be the duty, intereſt and diſpoſition of the United States to adopt and purſue a conduct friendly and impartial toward the belligerent powers: It warned the citizens to avoid all acts which might contravene that diſpoſition: it declared that whoſoever of the citizens ſhould render himſelf liable to puniſhment or forfeiture under the law of nations, by committing or abetting hoſtilities againſt any of thoſe powers, or by carrying to any of them articles deemed contraband of war, would not receive the protection of the United States againſt ſuch puniſhment and forfeiture: and that the Preſident had given inſtructions to the proper officers to proſecute all perſons who ſhould violate the law of nations with reſpect to the powers at war or any of them. To what in all this can the epithet *inſidious* be applied? On the contrary, is not the whole tranſaction ſtamped with *candor* and *good faith?*

3d. "By its *chicaneries*, it abandoned French "privateers to its courts of juſtice." *Abandoned them to its courts of juſtice!* Sir, you know many of the judges perſonally, and all of them by reputation, and that their characters need no vindication from ſuch an inſinuation. They are judges with whoſe adminiſtration of juſtice our citizens are ſatisfied; and we believe they may challenge the world to furniſh a proof that they have not adminiſtered juſtice with equal impartiality to foreigners. I will only add here one remark, that the correſpondences with the French miniſters formerly publiſhed joined to thoſe now furniſhed you with the other documents accompanying them, will ſhew how loudly they can complain of the proceedings in our courts, and at the ſame time with how little juſtiee.

4th. "It eluded the amicable mediation of the "republic, for breaking the chains of its citizens "at Algiers." We did not entertain any doubt of the friendly diſpoſition of the French republic to aid us in this buſineſs. But what was really done we have never known. You will find herewith Mr. Fauchet's letter of June 4th, 1794, and the anſwer of the ſecretary of ſtate, on the 6th, to which Mr. Adet refers. The information on the ſubject, which Mr. Fauchet expected "in a little time from Europe," probably never arrived: at leaſt it was never communicated to our government. There is ſurely in the ſecretary's anſwer, no evidence that our government were unwilling to accept the mediation of the republic. On the contrary, we have relied upon it to aid our negotiations with the Barbary powers. Accordingly, when colonel Humphreys went from hence in 1795, clothed with powers for negotiaring peace with thoſe ſtates, he was particularly inſtructed to ſolicit the mediation of the French republic; and for that purpoſe only, he went from Liſbon to Paris, where, through our miniſter, the committee of Public Safery manifeſted their diſpoſition to contribute to the ſucceſs of his miſſion. But colonel Humphreys was at the ſame time authoriſed to depute Joſeph Donaldſon, eſquire, (who had been appointed conſul of the United States for Tunis and Tripoli, and who went with colonel Humphreys from America) to negotiate immediately a treaty with Algiers: for in a country where a negotiation depended on ſo many contingencies, it was of the laſt importance to be ready to ſeize the favorable moment to effect a peace whenever it ſhould offer. Such a moment preſented on Mr. Donaldſon's arrival at Algiers. He had not been there forty-eight hours before the treaty was concluded. It is alſo a fact that it was effected without the aid of the French conſul at that place.—However, with reſpect to Mr. Donaldſon's negotiation, we are well informed that "His not con- "ferring with the conſul of France was not his "fault; and if he had done it, that it would have "injured his cauſe. Neither the republic nor her "conſul enjoying any credit with the dey." But we are at the ſame time informed that the cauſe of this was tranſitory, and ought not to hinder us from endeavoring to engage her intereſt for other places and in that place for future occaſions. Agreeably to this idea, the agent of the United States applied to the French conſul, Herculais, at Algiers, the laſt Spring, to recommend a ſuitable perſon to negotiate a treaty with Tunis. The perſon recommended was employed, and we have been informed, had in part ſucceeded, and was expected to complete a treaty of peace. This information was communicated to our miniſter at Paris, in a letter dated 30th of Auguſt laſt, from the French miniſter for foreign affairs, accompanied by an extract of a letter from the conſul Herculais.

In all theſe tranſactions, far from diſcovering a trace of evidence to ſupport Mr. Adet's charge, the reverſe is manifeſtly proved.

5th. "Notwithſtanding treaty ſtipulations, it "allowed to be arreſted veſſels of the ſtate."

While we admit the fact that French veſſels have been arreſted, we deny that the arreſts have infringed any treaty ſtipulations. The details in this letter and the documents referred to appear to us entirely to exculpate the government. And if neither the executive nor our tribunals could in any wiſe take cognizance of captures which the French privateers called *prizes* then they might take our own veſſels in our rivers and harbors and our citizens be without redreſs. But "*it is an eſſential "attribute of the juriſdiction of every country to "preſerv peace, to puniſh acts in breach of it, "and to reſtore property taken by force within "its limits. Were the armed veſſels of any na- "tion to cut away one of our own from the "wharves of Philadelphia, and to chuſe to call it "a prize, would this exclude us from the right of "redreſſing the wrong? Were it the veſſel of ano- "ther nation, are we not equally bound to protect "it, while within our limits? Were it ſeized in "any other waters or on the ſhores of the United "States, the right of redreſſing is ſtill the ſame: "and humble indeed would be our condition were "we obliged to depend for that on the will of a "foreign conſul, or on negociation with diploma- "tic agents."

The ſame reaſoning will apply to captures made by illegal privateers; that is, by ſuch as were armed and equipped in the ports of the United States; for it being by the law of nations the right of our government, and as a neutral power, its duty to prevent ſuch armaments, it muſt alſo be its right and duty by all means in its power, to reſtrain the acts of ſuch armament, done in violation of its rights and in defiance of its authority. And ſuch were the armaments made by French people in the ports of the United States. And the moſt effectual means of defeating their unlawful practices was the ſeizing of their prizes when brought within our juriſdiction. It is very poſſible, indeed, that in ſome caſes the irritated ſubjects or public agents of nations whoſe property was taken by French privateers might commence vexatious proſecutions: but this is no more than happens frequently among our own citizens, and in every nation in the world; and the only reſtraints on the vindictive paſſions of men, in ſuch caſes, which the policy of free governments has impoſed, are the damages which the courts compel the malicious proſecutor to pay to the injured party. If, as Mr. Adet aſſerts, damages have in two caſes only been granted by the courts to French privateers, even when the deciſions have been in their favor, it has ariſen from their own conduct; or the omiſſion of their counſel; or from accidental circumſtances, which, in the opinion of the courts, furniſhed reaſonable preſumptions againſt them of having violated the laws, either by illegally arming in our ports or making the captures within our juriſdiction. If, on the other hand, they have, in the event of contrary deciſions, been always condemned to pay damages we may venture to ſay, it was becauſe they were always in the wrong. For no one will find ſufficient ground to impeach the diſcernment or integrity of our courts.

6th. "It ſuffered England, by inſulting its "neutrality to interrupt its commerce with France."

That our commerce has been interrupted by the armed veſſels of England, and ſometimes with circumſtances of inſult, we certainly ſhall not attempt to deny: the univerſal reſentment and indignation excited by thoſe injuries, were admiſſions of the fact: but that the government has *connived* at the practice (for that Mr. Adet muſt have intended to inſinuate by the word "ſuffered") all its acts moſt forcibly contradict. It was becauſe of thoſe aggreſſions that preparations for war were commenced; and to demand ſatisfaction for them was the leading object of Mr. Jay's miſſion to London. Satisfaction was demanded; and the arrangements agreed on for rendering it, are now in execution at London. But if by "ſuffered" Mr. Adet means that we did not arm, that is, make war on England, to obtain the indemnification, when humanity, reaſon and the law of nations preſcribe the mode of previous peaceable demand—to theſe very principles we may appeal for our juſtification; and if it is neceſſary to go further, we ſay, That, as an independent nation, we muſt be left to determine in what manner we can moſt beneficially obviate an evil, and when it is moſt proper for us to repel an injury. To deny us this right of judgment, is to deny our independence. We have not been inſenſible either to our honor or our intereſt. If we have manifeſted much long-ſuffering, we have not been ſingular. Neutral nations very commonly endure many temporary evils; becauſe theſe appear light when compared with the calamities of war; and they look forward, as we have done, to a period when returning juſtice may redreſs their wrongs. This period, we truſt, will arrive in regard to thoſe we are now ſuffering from the French republic. If a nation not bound to us by treaty, and between whom and ourſelves actual circumſtances and many recollections tended to excite peculiar paſſions, engaged to render us juſtice, ſhall we expect leſs of an avowed friend?

We may here properly enquire, what could have been the underſtanding of the parties on this point when the treaty of 1778 was made between France and the United States? She knew that notwithſtanding the extent of our country and its rapid increaſe in population, many years muſt elapſe before we could form a powerful navy to protect our commerce. She knew the conduct of maritime powers in all their wars: particularly ſhe was acquainted with the maxims and meaſures of England, towards the commerce of neutral nations, in all her wars with France. And if knowing theſe things, France then expected that in all ſubſequent wars we ſhould *compel* the maritime powers in general and Great Britain in particular to admit our commerce to perfect freedom, then inſtead of a treaty of *commerce* containing regulations for conducting it, when France ſhould be at war, ſhe would have demanded from us a ſtipulation, that in every future war in which we ſhould be engaged with any other maritime power; we alſo ſhould engage in it as her aſſociate. But this is a condition which France was too juſt to demand, and to which the United States would never have agreed.

[*To be Continued.*]

* Letter from the Secretary of State to Mr. Morris, Auguſt 16, 1793, State Papers, page 62.

* State papers, p. 77.
† Secretary of State to Mr. Fauchet, Sept. 7, 1794.

Philadelphia and Lancaſter Turnpike Company,

January 6, 1797.

At a meeting of the Preſident and Managers, a dividend of five dollars per ſhare, was declared for the laſt half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their repreſentatives any time after the 21ſt of this month.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treaſurer.

Jan. 6. 12w4w

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 25, 1797.

Extract from the French Gazette of New-York, 23d January.

The brig Liberty, arrived in 19 days from Port-de-Paix & Jean Rabel, has brought the important news that the Commissioners of the French Government at St. Domingo have published a proclamation outlawing General Rigaud; depriving Lefranc, and some others in office in the Southern part of the island, of their places, and enjoining the whites in that quarter to go to St. Domingo or to the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It cannot be doubted but that if all could be known and published respecting the influence of Mr. Genet over a certain morning paper not an hundred miles from *Franklin Court* that it would be extremely irritating. When the "*Confessions*," first came out from Fauchet many were much *irritated*, and when the *Insurrection* was opposed, thousands were *irritated*. When a plot is blown up this is the case invariably. Guy Faux and his friends were extremely *irritated* when Guy was detected; the Guys always were irritable—detect them—expose them—blow *them* up, and they have all the sensibility of offended honor.—Mr. Bache is irritated because Hercules is *fearing the last neck* of the Hydra.

Mr. FENNO,

The Aurora of yesterday morning (as was to have been expected) censures loudly the government for communicating to the people, the letter written by command of the President to Mr. Pinckney, in answer to the charges brought against it by Mr. Adet. This letter to Mr, Pinckney, Mr. Bache tells us ought to have remained a *secret* for the present.

It is not thus that the Aurora spoke when Mr. Adet published his Philippic against our government, in which he accused, in the most arrogant & offensive stile, with *duplicity*, *ingratitude*, and *horrible perfidy* to France. *Then* it was *right* to *publish* this insolent piece in a paper the most abandoned to French machinations in the United States, even before it could be read by the President. *Now* it is *wrong* that the people should be made acquainted with the conduct of the Executive, and the falsity of the charges so arrogantly brought against it! Is it a maxim with the French party that *TRUTH* only should be concealed from the people?

Who caused the letter to Mr. Mr. Pinckney to be published? *Congress*, (not the President—)and it is said by an unanimous vote.

On this I observe—1st. That it was the duty of the President to enable Mr. Pinckney to answer all the charges brought against our government by the French, and to show to him, that by its uniform, friendly and neutral conduct it had not exposed itself to any of the opprobriums so liberally cast upon it by French ministers; and was intitled and had a right to expect and *demand* the benefits of its commercial treaty with France.

2d. That it was further the duty of the Executive to communicate to Congress for their information, at so important a crisis, this full and clear exposition of the conduct it had uniformly held towards France, and what it had a right to expect from France.

3d. That if Congress have thought it proper to communicate to the people that which the president deemed it his duty to communicate to them, it is to be presumed that Congress thought that the information and the sentiments contained in the Secretary of State's excellent letter were of a nature which they could not withhold from the public without a breach of duty to the nation—and without abandoning them to the influence of mischievous errors respecting the charges brought against the whole government—of dangerous delusions on the point of gratitude, and of infinitely subtle but daring intrigues.

One of the people of the Union.

The following MEMORIAL and PLAN is circulating; and is published for information, that those who wish to encourage an undertaking so necessary and laudable may be acquainted with the subject before the Memorial is presented for signature.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met.

The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers,

Respectfully Sheweth,

That they are desirous, from motives both of public and private interest, to promote the establishment of a Company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia.

They therefore pray the Legislature, that they will be pleased to permit them to bring in a Bill, for incorporating such persons as will associate for that purpose, into a Body corporate, on the plan hereunto annexed.

And your Memorialists will ever pary, &c.

Philadelphia, January 25th, 1797.

PLAN for the establishment of a Company, to be incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania (if such incorporation shall to that Legislature seem proper) by the name and title of "The Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia."

1. Five commissioners to be appointed by the Legislature to open a Subscription for 15 000 shares of 10 dollars each. Ten per cent of the sum subscribed to be paid at the time of subscribing, and ten per cent in three months. The remainder to be paid at such times, and in such proportions as the Directors of the Company shall think proper. Any person failing to make future payments, to forfeit, for the use of the Corporation, all payments previously made; and it shall be lawful for any body politic, co-partnership, or person, to subscribe for as many shares as they, he or she shall think fit, not exceeding in any one day, But thousand shares shall be reserved for the purposes hereinafter mentioned; and to enable the Corporation therewith to purchase, if the same can be accomplished by this means, a scite or place deemed eligible for the erection of of a bridge:

2. The Fund to be applied by the company, under the superintendance of such person or persons as they shall think proper, to the erection and maintenance of a permanent Bridge within years over the river Schuylkill, at or near the City of Philadelphia, at a place convenient for the communication of the city with the western parts of the country. A general description of the Bridge to be mentioned in the Act. But the company, or those invested by them with the direction of their affairs, may deviate from such description, in any details thought by them more convenient or proper; preserving the substantial parts of the plan described.

3. The Company to be allowed a toll not exceeding the rates taken at the present Corporation Bridge, for any passengers, carriages or commodities. But no more than three fourths of such rates shall be taken for the passage of the produce of the country, merchandise and manure. But when the said tolls shall exceed per cent, nett annual profit, the one half of the excess shall compose a fund for the redemption of the Bridge, so as to render it free, save that there shall always be a small toll or other revenue for keeping it in repair. This moiety of the excess shall be laid out in Bridge Stock, or other productive Funds; and the dividends thereof shall be also added to this fund, and invested in like manner. The other half shall become part of the dividend for the benefit of the Company.

4. The Company to be allowed to hold the said Bridge for twenty-five years: But if, by the operation of the fund heretofore and hereafter proposed, there shall be a sufficient sum to free the Bridge at a period less than the said twenty-five years, then it shall be redeemed and become free, on the Stockholders being paid the appraised value thereof as herein after mentioned. If the said fund shall not be adequate to the purpose last mentioned, the Legislature may, at the expiration of the said twenty-five years declare it a free Bridge (providing at the same time the means of keeping it in repair) and the Company shall be obliged to take the sum of money therefor, as shall be allowed on a fair appraisement, by indifferent persons. The like appraisement shall take place, when the sinking fund is is adequate to the redemption of the bridge, and the establishment of a revenue, if a toll be not thought more eligible for keeping the bridge in repair.

5. The Commissioners before mentioned shall call a meeting of the stockholders, immediately on the subscription being filled; (except the reserved shares) and that meeting shall appoint five of their number, to examine and report the most eligible places for building the bridge; and to treat with any bodies politic or corporate, or individuals for the purchase of their respective rights, or any of them, to the place or places deemed eligible. And when the said place or places, and the terms on which it or they can be purchased, are so reported, the said stockholders, or a majority of them, shall fix on the terms and place. Or the said stockholders or a majority of them, may then agree to leave the determination, both on place and terms, to the Directors, to be chosen as herein after mentioned.

6. The stockholders to be allowed to choose twelve Directors annually, and make By Laws for the government of the affairs of the company

7. Semi annual dividends to be made.

8 If the Legislature shall be pleased, at the time of passing this act, or within twelve months thereafter, to grant a sum of money towards erecting the bridge, such sum shall be laid out in shares; and the sum so granted, together with the dividends thereon arising from time to time, which shall also be invested in bridge stock, or other productive funds; shall be added to the sinking fund herein before proposed for freeing the bridge.

NORFOLK, January 14.

The ship Dolphin, Capt. Wilson, arrived here yesterday in 40 days from Boston, spoke Dec. 30, brig Dolphin, Capt. Merry, from Bonavista, out 55 days, bound from Norfolk, and bore away for the West-Indies Jan 9, spoke the brig Schulkill, from Porto Rico, bound for Philadelphia, out 25 days, who also bore away for the West-Indies.

BALTIMORE, January 12.

At a meeting in the usual manner of the OLD FIELDERS, on Tuesday evening, the 3d inst the anniversary of the battle of Princeton, won by Old Fielder GEORGE WASHINGTON, in 1777, William Jessop in the chair, (Henry Stevenson being indisposed) the following toasts were drank by friendly brethren.

1. Old friendship—Hog, hommany, mush, milk and cyder—may the head of the Old Fielders enjoy in retirement the above comforts, to which he has been accustomed from childhood.

2. George Washington, planter and farmer—May his memory be dear to Old Fielders, and revered by other nations—may we never have cause to regret his resignation

3. Old Fielder John Adams (with the addition of salmon and lobsters) who formed the alliance between the Columbian and Batavian republics.

4. Old Fielder Thomas Jefferson—the framer of the declaration of independence—a man raised on hog, hommany, mush, milk and cyder.

5. Thomas Pinckney, the framer of our Spanish treaty—may we never want such a patriot and citizen, who will bleed in the service of his country.

6. Aaron Burr,—May America, never breed a man who is capable of trembling on the plains of Abraham; the friend and aid of the gallant Montgomery.

7. The Fair Daughters of Columbia—may they never reward with their smiles those unwilling to encounter every danger and difficulty in its service.

8. The memory of Anthony Wayne.

Volunteers Genuine Republicanism—May foreign influence never degrade, impair, or destroy it in confederated America.

John Eger Howard, Daniel Morgan, and William Washington,—May they never be Cowpened.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 17.

The recent thaws, aided by the exertions of seafaring men, &c. have completely broken up the ice in the harbour. Much is still floating about, but vessels can come into and depart from the harbour with considerable safety.

Important, though Melancholy News, from Cape-Francois, December 11.

On Saturday last arrived in town via New-York, from C. Francois, Capt. Atwood, late of the schr. Jane, of this place. He went to the Cape, on a common trading voyage, on his arrival there, a guard of soldiers was immediately placed on board his vessel, and soon after lighters sent along side, and the whole of his cargo forcibly taken out, not even excepting his own and the poor seamen's adventures—the most ruffian fury marking the plunderers during the whole operation. On enquiring the reasons for such conduct of the officers of the government, he was told that they were authorised by the French Directory; that they were distressed, starving, and would help themselves as they could; that orders were issued for the capture of all American vessels, bound to British ports; and, that they should soon be at open war with America. Petitions to the administration were treated with the most illiberal contempt and indifferenee. Twelve other American vessels were there which had been treated in the same way.

Among the vessels that had suffered under these unexampled atrocities, was a brig ——, Hilman, of Portland; brig Abigail, Scot, of New-York; and brig ——, Reynolds, of Savannah.

The people of colour, were averse to those measures, and appeared much attached to the Americans; the persecution originated in the commissioners, among whom is numbered the notorious SONTHONAX.

The American Consul had written to the Secretary of State on the subject, enclosing the orders which had been published, and placarded.

An embargo had continued there during the whole of capt. Atwood's stay—a temporary suspension alone enabled him to leave the Cape, in a vessel employed by the administration.

Capt. Atwood has entered his protest against the treatment he received.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

A letter from Niagara, of the 19th ult. now in our hands, says, "The last detachment of the Federal troops after being drove to Kingston, the bay of Quinty, and other places, being out 17 days, got into the mouth of Genessee river, about fifty miles from this, when two officers and about 50 men came through tha bush, and arrived here the 10th inst. The vessel, a small sloop, being her first voyage, arrived here the 17th inst. with several who had been frost bitten, and others with the small-pox which they had caught at the Bay of Quinty."

Arrived at this Port.	*Days*
Ship Criterion, of Philadelphia,	Amsterdam
Brig Eliza, Stephens,	Guadaloupe
Shr. Lark, Read,	St. Croix 26
Betsey, Herron,	Halifax 10
Sloop Romeo, Decker,	Charleston 10

Captain Decker spoke the Schooner Eagle, of Newburyport, Benjamin Pearse, master, 70 days from Porto Rico.

The brig Nancy, of this port, John May, master, from the Mole to St. Marks, was taken by the French, carried into Cape Francois and condemned.

The brig Free mason of this port, capt. John Wier, (since dead) from Jeremie for a market, is taken and carried in as above and detained for trial.

Brig Brutus, of New-York, B. Aborn, master, taken as above, and detained for trial.

Upwards of 60 sail of American vessels are also carried into different parts of St. Domingo.

College-Hall.

READINGS and RECITATIONS,

Moral, Critical, and Entertaining.

MR. FENNELL

Respectfully informs the Public, that

On THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, at 7 o'clock,

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

On Modesty, *Spectator*
On Cheerfulness, *ditto*
On Sincerity, *Tillotson*

(SECOND PART)

Celadon and Amelia, *Thomson*
Junio and Theana, *Grainger*
Lessons of Wisdom, *Armstrong*

(THIRD PART.)

On Taste, *Akenside*
Pleasures arising from a cultivated imagination, *ditto*
The pain arising from virtuous emotions attended with pleasures, *ditto*

☞ On FRIDAY, January 27,

Will be delivered,

(FIRST PART)

On Honor, *Guardian*
On Good Humour, *Rambler*
On the Knowledge of the World, *ditto*

(SECOND AND THIRD PARTS)

THE CAVE OF NATURE;

Or a Picture of the Virtues, Vices, Passions and Attributes of the Human Mind.

☞ On SATURDAY, January 28,

The Progress and Effects of Revenge and Jealousy, traced and exemplified in the characters of Zanga and Othello, with recitations of the most striking passages in each.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Poulson, jun. at the Library; at mr. M'Elwee's looking-glass-store, No. 70, S. Fourth-street; and at Mr. Carey's, Bookseller, Market-street—Half a dollar each.

This Day is Published,

By BIOREN & MADAN, at their Printing Office, No. 77, Dock-street, and sold by the principal Booksellers in this City.

The American Annual Register;

Or historical Memoirs of the United States, for the Year 1796.

No. 167.

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the 19th day of January in the Twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, Biron & Madan of the said district have deposited in this Office the title of a Book the Right whereof they claim as Proprietors in the words following to wit:

"The American Annual Register, or Historical "Memoirs of the United States, for the year 1796.

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States entituled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the time therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk Pennsylvania District.

January 25. 1aw4

All Persons having Demands

Against the Estate of the late Thomas Franklin, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those indebted to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL PLEASANTS, WALTER FRANKLIN, or SAMUEL R. FRANKLIN, } Executors.

January 24th, 1796. s02w

A Printing-Office for Sale.

Consisting of

One fount of Brevier;
One ditto Long-Primer;
One ditto English;
One ditto Double-Pica;
One ditto French Canon;
One ditto Four-line Pica;
An assortment of Flowers;
Frames, Cases, Galleys;
Imposing-Stone, Chases, &c. &c.

All in good order.—Also

An EXCELLENT PRINTING-PRESS.

Apply at No. 68, North Second-street.

January 25. *1

CAMILLA,

Or A Picture of Youth.

By the authoress of Evelina and Cecilia, to be comprised in five volumes, at half a dollar each, payable on delivery—Printed at New-York, by Mr. John Bull.

CONDITIONS.

I. Handsome, neat type, perfectly new, is employed.

II. A volume, stitched in blue paper, is intended to be published every 2 weeks, till the five are completed; the first and second are come to hand, and the third is hourly expected. Subscriptions are received, and Books may be had of J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut-street.

Mrs. D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) the celebrated authoress of this inimitable work, needs no eulogy to add to the laurels she has already acquired in the literary world. The strength of imagination and elegance of style, displayed in Evelina and Cecilia, will sufficiently recommend to every reader of taste and judgment, the perusal of CAMILLA.

It may not be improper to add, that the Queen of England, after having perused this interesting publication, presented Mrs. D'Arblay with a thousand pounds sterling, as a testimony of her approbation of the work.

January 25 eotf

Elegant Brussels & Turkey Carpeting,

For sale by George Dobson, No. 25, South Third-street,

December 15. dtf

Bank of the United States,

December 26th, 1796.

WHEREAS the following described Certificates of Public Debt, credited in the books of the Treasury, and of Stock of the Bank of the United States, were lost with the brig Peggy, John Hyer, master, on her passage to London—Therefore notice is hereby given, that application will be made for others of the same description agreeably to the rules established at the Treasury and Bank of the United States respectively.

CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Date & No.	In whose favor issued.	Dolls.	Cts.	
Mar. 4, 1796.				
2169 & 2170	Walter Boyd,	2 of 10000		each def. assu.
2171 to 2176	ditto	6	5000	do.
2177	ditto	1	5421	93 do.
Feb. 16.				
14036	Fermin de Tastet,	1	3200	6 per ct. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14076	Francois C. de Tournes,	1	400	do.
14077	ditto	1	855	47 do.
3528	Diego Dittmer,	1	674	44 do. assu.
3529	ditto	1	1169	15 do.
Feb. 16.				
14034	ditto	1	3499	46 do. dom.
Mar. 4.				
14078	Joseph Lucas	1	3000	do.
3527	ditto	1	1000	do. assu.
Feb. 16.				
14035	Pares & Heygate,	1	2632	58 do. dom.
3517	ditto	1	1367	42 do. assu.
2618	ditto	1	3000	3 per ct. do.
Mar. 4				
10834 & 10835	F. C. Pourrat, veuve le Coulteulx,	2	5000	each do. dom.
10836	ditto	1	3591	10 do.
2636 to 2641	ditto	6	5000	each do. assu.
2642	ditto	1	2096	28 do.
Feb. 6.				
9273	Elizabeth Rutt,	1	14000	def. dom.
2160	Edward Steers,	1	3655	67 do. assu.
9274	ditto	1	440	70 dom.
Mar. 4				
9303	Hannah Shelly	1	2562	23 do. do.
2633 to 2635	Sir Benj. Thompson,	3	5000	each 3 per ct. assumed.
2167	Rev. G. K. Whatley,	1	8000	def. assu.
2168	ditto	1	1600	do. do.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK.

Dates & No.	In whose favor issued.		
Jan. 1. 1796.			
19609 to 19613	Joseph Atkinson,	5 of	1 share.
2946	Thomas Andros,		3 shares.
4112	ditto		2 shares.
387, 5045, 5046, 7123, 19259 to 19268	William Barnard,	7	1 share.
3076 & 2238	Alexander Blair,	2	5 shares.
964 & 295	ditto	2	10 shares
2854	ditto	1	4 shares.
13227 & 13565	Rev. David Bogue,	2	1 share.
609	Martin de Havilland	1	5 shares.
1666	ditto	1	4 shares.
2959 & 2962	Samuel Etheridge,	2	3 shares.
2967	ditto	1	2 shares.
95 to 100	Joshua Grigby, jun.	6	5 shares.
14023 & 14024	Mrs. Sarah Harrris,	2	1 share.
3294	Henry 14th, Prince Reuss de Plauen,	1	13 shares.
2413 & 2414	ditto	2	3 shares.
4052	ditto	1	5 shares.
54	Nathaniel Le Cocq,	1	5 shares.
55 & 2221	Wm Peter Le Cocq,	2	5 shares.
2539	Joseph Lucas,	1	5 shares.
13531 & 13532	Thomas Mullet,	2	1 share.
2954 to 2957	Thomas Raikes,	4	5 shares.
3293	ditto	1	11 shares.
2867 & 2868	William Raikes,	2	5 shares.
2985	ditto	1	7 shares.
392	ditto	1	3 shares.
4067	Rev. Cha. Richards,	1	2 shares.
10209 & 10210	ditto	2	1 share.
5714	Charles Steers,	1	1 share.
2950	ditto	1	10 shares.
3084	ditto	1	2 shares.
19131 & 19132	James Steers,	2	1 each.
539	George Watson,	1	5 shares.

1aw6w G. SIMPSON, Cashier.

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia.

The Subscription Room will be furnished with all the daily papers published in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, together with those of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the usual refreshments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choicest of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the most approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be supplied with the prime and earliest productions of the Season.

Large and small Parties, or single Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfasts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours most convenient to themselves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furnished, and the utmost attention paid to cleanliness, and every other requisite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himself that nothing on his part shall be wanting to preserve that patronage with which he has been so distinguishingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

Twenty Guineas Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 23d October, a Dark MULATTO BOY, named MOSES; 21 years old; about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on a mixed green coat, with a green velvet cape and oval yellow buttons; a striped vest; a pair of dark spotted pantaloons, and whole boots much worn. It is probable he may change his name and dress. He has been accustomed to driving a carriage, and waiting. The above reward will be paid for securing him so that the subscriber may get him again, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

Robins Chamberlaine.

Easton, Maryland, Nov. 10. 14 $1m2awtf

Horses taken in,

For the Winter Season,

And fed on clover hay at the Subscribers place, 12 miles on the Bristol Road, where good stabling is provided, and great care will be taken of them

William Bell.

Nov. 23. mwf2wmthtf.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 313, HIGH-STREET.

GEORGE DAVIS announces to his professional friends, and the Gentlemen of the Law, generally, through the Union, that his late importation of BOOKS is now arranged, and ready for Sale, from a single volume to an entire library, without any advance upon his former exceeding low prices, which for several years past have in so distinguished a manner recommended them to notice.

Printed Catalogues combining the most extensive collection of the latest English and Irish Editions ever imported into this country, are published, and will be delivered gratis on application.

Orders addressed to G. D. in writing from any distance shall be punctually attended to.

A number of TRUNKS for Sale.

ALSO, TO BE LET,

A convenient LOFT, near Market Street Wharf.

ov.8. tu&fsw

City of Washington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-house,	20,000 dollars, & cash 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000
16,739 Prizes.			
33,261 Blanks.			
50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars,			400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these prawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The Drawing will commence as soon as the tickets are sold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finished; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is closed, are to be considered as given towards the fund for the University; it being determined to settle the whole business in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as security.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commissioners assisted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requested to undertake this arduous task a second time on behalf of the public; a sufficient number of these having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National University and the other federal objects may continue to favor the design.

By accounts received from the different parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been sent for sale, the public are assured that the drawing will speedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably necessary to insure a safe disposal of the tickets, has rendered the short suspension indispensable.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells Cooper's Ferry. eo

FOR SALE,

About 1,600 acres of Land,

WELL situated, laying on and between Marsh and Beech Creeks, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in four separate Patents. For terms of sale apply to

Wm. Blackburn,

No. 64, South Second-street

October 31. mwfsf

WM. HAYDON,

Drawing-Master, from London,

Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science, attends young Ladies and Gentlemen at their respective homes. His terms are 6 dollars per month for attendance three times per week. Likewise all kinds of ornamental Painting, Flowers, Fruit, &c. taught on the above terms. A line directed to W. H. left with the Editor of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.

January 13. eo2w

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, situate in a convenient part of the city; the works almost new, on an entirely original construction, and built of the best materials, and may be set to work immediately. Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to apply at No. 273, South Second Street. September 13. t t s tf

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Scheme of a Lottery, authorized by an act entitled "An act to enable the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehannah navigation, to raise, by way of Lottery, the sum of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of completing the works, in their acts of incorporation mentioned."

		Dollars
1	Prize of twenty thousand dollars,	20,000
1	of ten thousand dollars,	10,000
5	of four thousand dollars each, to be paid to the possessors of the five numbers first out of the wheel on the last day's drawing, at which time there shall not be less than 500 numbers undrawn,	20,000
10	of two thousand dollars each,	20,000
20	of one thousand dollars each,	20,000
43	of five hundred dollars each,	21,500
100	of two hundred dollars each,	20,000
100	of one hundred dollars each,	10,000
220	of fifty dollars each,	11,000
29,500	of five dollars each,	147,500
30,000	Tickets at ten dollars each.	300,000

Six dollars for each ticket will only be demanded at the time of sale

All prizes shall be paid ten days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of the possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Such prizes as are not demanded within 12 months after the Drawing is finished, of which public notice will be given, shall be considered as relinquished for the use of the Canal and applied accordingly.

At a meeting of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Canal Navigation—and the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal,

Resolved, That Joseph Ball, John Steinmetz, Standish Forde, Francis West, James M'Crea, John Miller, junr. and William Montgomery be a committee to arrange and direct the mode of disposing of the tickets; which committee shall deposit the money in Bank, to be carried to the credit of an account to be opened for the Lottery.

At a meeting of the Canal Board, held January 16, '97,

Resolved, That the committee for conducting the Lottery be directed to commence the drawing on the first day of March next.

Extract from the minutes,

Wm. M. Smith, Secretary.

Joseph Ball,
John Steinmetz,
Standish Forde,
Francis West,
James M'Crea,
John Miller, jun.
William Montgomery,
} Managers.

Jan. 20. th& s.tf

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

A new method of keeping Bill Books,

Adapted for the ease and convenience of merchants in general; but particularly for those who are extensively concerned in trade: exhibiting at one view, all the bills which a merchant may have to receive or pay, in the course of the whole year, for each month separatively. And thereby preventing the trouble and inconvenience attendant on the mode now in use, of selecting the bills due in each month from the promiscuous entries of several months. To which is prefixed,

able shewing the number of days from any day any month, to the same day in any other month.

Philadelphia, printed for and sold by R. CAMPBELL & Co.

January 2 tawtf

Washington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authorised the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a Canal through the City of Washington, from th Potomac to the Eastern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz.	1 Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
	1 ditto	10,000	10,000
	7 last drawn Tickets, each	5,000	35,000
	6 ditto	1,000	6,000
	10 ditto	400	4,000
	20 ditto	100	2,000
	55 ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,008
	To be raised for the Canal,		26,250
5850	Prizes,		175,000
11650	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -		175,000

☞ The Commissioners have taken the Securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as soon as the Tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Feb. 11. 5

FOR SALE

By private contract, a very valuable Estate, known by the name of

CHATHAM,

MOST delightfully situated on the north bank of Rappahanock river, opposite the town of Fredericksburg, in the state of Virginia, consisting of eleven or fifteen hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. There is on this estate, a large and well built brick house, containing nine commodious rooms, exclusive of a spacious hall or entry, 22 feet square, two pair of stairs, suitable and convenient passages, and excellent dry cellars. It is placed on a fine healthy eminence, commanding beautiful views in every direction over the towns of Fredericksburgh and Falmouth, and an extensive cultivated country.—The grounds adjoining the house are neatly laid out in pleasure and kitchen gardens interspersed with a variety of scarce trees, a choice collection of flowers and flowering shrubs, and enriched by various sorts of the following fruits, viz apples, pears, walnuts, chesnuts, cherries, peaches, plumbs, nectarines, apricots, grapes, figs, rasberries, gooseberries, strawberries, and currants; the whole admirably varied by turfed slopes which have been formed by great labour and expence. Bordering upon these improvements, are several lots, in a high state of cultivation, and well set with red clover and orchard grass, from which three heavy crops of hay are taken every year. Adjacent thereto are two large and flourishing orchards; one of well chosen peach trees, the other of apple and pear trees, selected from the best nurseries in the state. Properly detached from the mansion house are extensive roomy offices of every denomination, viz. a Kitchen and Larder, house-keeper's room and Laundry, with a cellar underneath for a variety of purposes, a store-house and smoke house all of brick, a dairy and spring house of stone. Stables for thirty horses, and coach houses for four carriages. Also a large and well planned farm yard, with barn and granary, a cow house, with separate stalls for thirty-six grown cattle; apartments for fattening veals, mutton and lambs; extensive sheds for sheep, and other arrangements for stock of every description, with a large and convenient receptable for provender, from which they can be furnished without being exposed to the inclemency of the weather. An overseer's house, blacksmith's shop, and quarters sufficient to accommodate in the best manner more than fifty labourers.

The arable lands are so advantageously divided as to afford an opportunity of making a large quantity of Indian corn annually, without bringing the field into similar culture oftner than once in four years; consequently the lands may be improved by keeping up the inclosures during the intermediate years, or may be beneficially fallowed for wheat and other grain at the option of the proprietor.

On the premises there is also a merchant mill with one pair of best French burr stones, and one pair of Cologne; furnished with modern machinery, and now leased for the unexpired term of four years, at 150l per annum, and all grain for the use of the farm, hopper free, which is nearly 100l. more. The mill and miller's house are built of free stone, within a very small distance of navigation, near to which are two or more valuable fisheries, and a well accustomed ferry over the Rappahannock to the town of Fredericksburg. The land contains inexhaustible quarries of free stone near to the river, is plentifully supplied with remarkable fine water and possesses a due proportion of meadow, which by having the command of water may be considerably increased. The roads are good, and the neighbourhood genteel and sociable. In fact, exclusive of an improveable and well conditioned farm, the value and emolument inseparably connected with a mill, ferries, fisheries and quarries eligibly situated; the profits arising from an ice-house inferior to none in the state, and a garden of four acres so abundantly stocked with vegetables of all sorts as to be fully equal to the demand in market, there might be detailed many other advantages, appertaining to the fertility of these lands, which the subscriber conceives it unnecessary to mention, being fully convinced that when examined, it will be found to be a complete, pleasant and healthy residence, possessing beauties and conveniences sufficient to attract the attention of any person desirous of becoming a purchaser.

The motive which induces the subscriber to offer for sale an estate so singularly beautiful and advantageous, is a desire to become an inhabitant of Alexandria, where he can with more ease attend to his interests in the neighbourhood of that city

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few slaves in families, either for plantation or domestic use. A part of the purchase money will be required and the balance made easy, the debt being properly secured.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

Chatham, (Virg.) Dec. 19, 1796. 11th—2aw2m.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, in the town of Woodbury, county of Gloucester, and state of New-Jersey, containing about one hundred and fifty acres; a suitable proportion of which is woodland and improved meadow. A great part of the arable land is in a high state of cultivation, and very natural to the production of Red Clover. On said plantation there is a genteel two-story brick house, with four rooms on a floor, and a good dry cellar under the whole; together with a barn, corn-cribs and carriage-house. The garden is large, and contains a good collection of the best kinds of grafted and inoculated fruit trees; the orchard consists of about three hundred grafted apple-trees. Any person inclined to purchase said premises, may be informed of the terms by applying to

ANDREW HUNTER.

July 29 F

SWANN'S

Riding School, Horse Academy & Infirmary,

Adjoining the Public Square, Market Street.

T. SWANN

RETURNS his sincere thanks to those gentlemen by whom he has been employed, during his residence in this City, and flatters himself that the success of his efforts, in the numerous, obstinate and dangerous diseases in Horses, in which he has been consulted, together with his moderate charges, will secure their future favors and recommendation.

He now begs leave to inform them and the public at large that his spacious and commodious premises, erected for the purposes above described are open for the reception of pupils of either sex, who wish to be instructed in the Art of Riding, and the right method of governing their horses, so as to ride them with ease, elegance, and safety—their horses will be carefully and expeditiously broke, for every purpose, and made obedient to the will of the riders; the natural powers which are shut up in them, will be unfolded by art, calling forth uniformity of motion, and giving to that noble animal all those beauties of action which providence has so bountifully bestowed on them.

Also, at his hospital, every disorder to which the horse is liable will be treated according to the rules of art, confirmed by long and repeated experience.

The utility of the above institution has never been questioned, that it has long been wanted in this city, every gentleman's stud will manifest, and T. SWANN, as the first establisher of the veterenary art, solicits and relies upon the support of that public (which he is ever anxious in serving) to enable him to bring it to perfection. The idea of a subscription for that purpose has been hinted by several gentleman, who wish to promote the institution—the amount of each subscription to be returned by services in any of the departments he professes, agreeable to the rate of charges stated in his hand bill. Such subscription is now open, and the signatures of many respectable gentlemen already obtained. He therefore informs his friends and such Ladies and gentlemen to whom he has not the honor of being known, that he shall in a few days take the liberty of waiting upon them and soliciting their support and protection.

N. B. Horses are properly prepared for those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be instructed.

Nov. th&f.

Treasury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the first day of March next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of June, 1797, to the thirty-first day of May, 1798, both days inclusive, at the places and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Sandusky Lake, and on Sandusky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferson; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Massac; at any place from Fort Massac to the south boundary of the United States on the river Mississippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to be paid at the posts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.
One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiskey.

} per hundred rations
One quart and half a pint of salt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By Authority.

Schuylkill Bridge Lottery.

Sold by WILLIAM BLACKBURN, No. 64, South Second-street.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

For raising Sixty Thousand Dollars, agreeably to an Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, passed during the last session, for building a Stone Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at the Borough of Reading, in the County of Berks.

					Dollars.
1	Prize of	20,000	Dollars	-	20,000
1	do. of	10,000	do.	-	10,000
3	do. of	5,000	do.	-	15,000
4	do. of	2,000	do.	-	8,000
20	do. of	1,000	do.	-	20,000
39	do. of	500	do.	-	19,500
80	do. of	200	do.	-	16,000
200	do. of	100	do.	-	20,000
300	do. of	50	do.	-	15,000
1	do. of	500	do. to be paid the possessors of the first drawn no.		500
5	do. of	3,000	do. to be paid possessors of the five last drawn nos		15,000
9,400	do. o	15	do.	-	141,000
		10,054	Prizes		300,000
		10,046	Blanks		
		30,000	Tickets at Ten Dollars		300,000

All Prizes shall be paid fifteen days after the drawing is finished, upon the demand of a possessor of a fortunate ticket, subject to a deduction of twenty per cent. The Drawing will commence as soon as the Tickets are disposed of, or perhaps sooner, of which public notice will be given.

Philip Miller, Peter Kershner, William Witman, Joseph Hiester, James Diemer, Thomas Dundas, James May, John Otto, John Keim, Daniel Graeff, Sebastian Miller, COMMISSIONERS.

Reading, May the 9th, 1796.

Tickets in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, to be had at the above office, where the earliest information of the drawing of the Washington No. 2, and Patterson Lottery's, are received, and check books for examination and registering are kept.

October 7. 2awtf

Brokers Office, and

COMMISSION STORE.

No. 63 South Third street, opposite the national new Bank.

SAMUEL M FRAUNCES and JOHN VAN REED, have entered into co-partnership, under the firm of FRAUNCES & VAN REED, in the business of Brokers, Conveyancers and Commission merchants. They buy and sell on commission every species of stock, notes of hand, bills of exchange, houses and lands, &c.

☞ MONEY procured on deposits, &c. &c. all kinds of writings in the conveyancing line, done with neatness and dispatch; accounts adjusted, and books settled, in the most correct manner. Constant attendance will be given. They solicit a share of the public favor; they are determined to endeavour to deserve it.

N. B. The utmost secrecy observed.

SAMUEL M. FRAUNCES,
JOHN VAN REED.

Philad. August 27, 1796. m&wtf

Lottery and Broker's Office,

No. 64, South SECOND STREET.

TICKETS in the Canal Lottery, No. 2, for sale—a Check Book for examination—and prizes paid in the late lottery.

Check Books kept for examination and registering, for the City of Washington, No. 2, and Patteson Lotteries, both of which are now drawing—information where tickets are to be had, and prizes exchanged for undrawn tickets. A complete list of all the prizes in the late New-Port Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School Lottery, for examination.

The subscriber solicits the application of the public and his friends, who wish to purchase or sell Bank Stock, Certificates, Bills of Exchange or Notes, Houses, Lands, &c. or to obtain money on deposit of property.

☞ Also Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery for sale at Ten Dollers each, which will be drawn early in the Spring.

Wm. Blackburn.

Philadelphia, *August* 18, 1796. mth

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]